

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 26th September, 1883.

POLITICAL.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut), of the 19th September, publishes an article communicated by
Kohát Afrídís. one Lekh Rám, Sergeant, Pesháwar.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The writer states that although Government has long paid an annual subsidy to Kohát Afrídís for keeping the pass open to traffic, the pass has never been free from danger, and highway robberies have not been unfrequent. Now that Government has lately increased the salt-tax, the Afrídís have been highly displeased and have closed the pass. Accordingly a proclamation has been issued at Pesháwar, warning travellers of the hostile attitude of the tribe. Government is greatly mistaken if it thinks that it can win the friendship of Afrídís by merely appealing to their avarice. Like a serpent they bite the very hand that feeds them. They are a barbarous people and recognise no force save physical force. Government may continue to pay them a subsidy if it pleases, but it should insist upon their making a good road through the pass and protecting it well. The reduction of the Pesháwar garrison was a great mistake. The garrison should be again strengthened.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 22nd September, states that Russian journals, referring to the payment of an annual subsidy to the Amír of Kábul, condemn the policy as

Opinions of the Russian press on the payment of a subsidy to the Amír of Kábul.

foolish and declare that if Russia were in the position of the British Government, she would undoubtedly demand a tribute from the Amír. Although Bokhárá and Khívá are so poor, the Russian Government realizes a subsidy from them every year in payment of the cost of the wars it had to wage against them. The British Government has really raised the Amír from the position of vassal to that of ally by making him such large gifts of money and is justly entitled to an equivalent in return. The *Akhbār-i-Ām* remarks that it would be a good thing if the Government of India made arrangements to bring the opinions of the Russian press to the notice of the Amír. Those opinions would clearly show him what sort of treatment he could expect at the hand of Russians if he made friends with them.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhā* (Aligarh), of the 21st September,

Imprisonment of women in execution of civil court decrees.

states:—We have already once or twice pointed out the need for exempting women from imprisonment in execution of civil court decrees. We do not ask for this concession on behalf only of native women, but of all women. Nothing could be more objectionable than to place females into the custody of chaprásis. True, if the privilege in question were granted to women, decree-holders would sometimes be unable to recover their money from female judgment-debtors which they otherwise might recover, but this evil is nothing compared with the moral evil that results from the custom of sending women to the prison. The lesser evil must be always preferred to the greater. It is most improper to place a woman in the custody of chaprásis, whether she lives behind the screen or is accustomed to appear in public. Her imprisonment exposes both herself and her relatives to

dishonour. No one can bear to see his women dragged to a court of law or a jail. The Munsif of Hathras, Aligarh, lately committed some men to the Magistrate on the charge of rescuing by force from the hands of court chaprâsis a woman whom the chaprâsis had arrested in execution of a decree. A Muhummadan woman has been sent to Aligarh by the Munsif of Jalesar in execution of a decree. Her little daughter attends the court of the District Judge every day and repeatedly asks the Judge when her mother will be released. The Judge is a very kind-hearted man, but he must obey the law. The unfortunate girl is a minor and no petition from her can be entertained in consequence. A pleader, moved by her sufferings, has submitted a petition to court, praying that her mother may be declared an insolvent. Lord Ripon would place women in this country under a deep debt of gratitude if he bestowed the boon in question upon them.

The *Nyâya Sudhâ* (Hardâ), of the 19th September, states that the Government of India is anxi-

Circulation.
400 copies.

Salt-tax.

ous to provide a cheap kind of salt for the use of cattle. But it desires that means should be devised to render the salt, intended for cattle, unfit for the use of human beings, in order that the salt revenue may not suffer. It has addressed Local Governments and Administrations on the subject and asked them to call upon their chemical analysts to set about discovering the necessary means. Undoubtedly the measure is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. If Government is so very anxious to preserve the health of cattle, surely it should be still more anxious to preserve the health of human beings. It is well known that when twenty years ago there was no restriction as to the manufacture of salt in Tanâ and Ratanâgiri and the article sold cheap in consequence, the two districts were entirely free from the ravages of cholera. Formerly the land revenue assessments were also not so heavy and the people had plenty of food. Government has imposed taxes on land and water, which are

two of the five elements and which are so necessary for life. We are afraid that it may also tax air. It is our earnest prayer that the tax on salt may be entirely remitted or at all events reduced materially.

The *Rájputáná Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 17th September, Honorary Magistrates, Ajmere, complains that there is great delay in the decision of suits by Honorary Magistrates, especially benches of Honorary Magistrates, at Ajmere, and the people are exposed to great inconvenience and loss in consequence. Sometimes the people have to dance attendance at the courts for months before their cases are decided, while their work necessarily suffers from their absence. It is very difficult to get together all the Magistrates constituting a bench. If one attends, another is absent. The Commissioner of Ajmere should see to this.

Circulation,
610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 24th September, publishes a communicated article, which is in the form of a dialogue, to show how patients are as a rule treated by hospital assistants. The substance of the article is as follows :—A poor person suffering from a sore went to the charitable dispensary in his neighbourhood and showed the hospital assistant his sore. The hospital assistant registered his name and told him to apply a poultice to the sore. The man again went to the dispensary next day and told the hospital assistant that he was not better. The hospital assistant asked him to repeat the poultice. When he again attended the dispensary on the third day and told the hospital assistant that he was not better, the latter replied that he should remember that he was treated gratis, and that those who paid nothing could not expect better treatment! The man said that he was poor and could not afford to pay anything. Another man, who lived at a short distance from the dispensary, called upon the hospital assistant and requested him to see a poor inmate of his house who was dangerously ill, but the hospital assistant

refused to go unless he was paid his fee, which was Rs. 2. The man replied that the patient had not even a pice. But the hospital assistant was inexorable and did not go. The sick man died and was buried by his friend. After his death the hospital assistant met the latter and asked him how the deceased was. He replied that he had died, but expressed surprise that Civil Surgeons were accustomed to give medicine as well as food to the poor, while the hospital assistant was so hard-hearted that he would not even go to see a poor man without the payment of his fee.

The same paper, of the 26th September, publishes the proceedings of an influential meeting held at Morádábád on the 16th idem, under the auspices of Rájá Kishan Kumár, to consider the question of forwarding a memorial to the Local Government in favour of extension of service of C. P. Carmichael, Esq., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and of raising subscriptions for establishing a memorial in his honour. The Hon'ble Rájá Shiva Prasád, C.S.I., took the chair. Letters were received from the Mahárájá of Benares, General Azímu-l-dín Khán on behalf of the Nawáb of Rámpur, Rájá Jagat Singh of Tájpur, Rájá Jaikishan Dás, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Rájá Sheoraj Singh, C.S.I., and Rájá Shankar Singh of Balrámpur, Eta, sympathising with the objects of the meeting. It was resolved to establish scholarships in the name of Mr. Carmichael and to raise subscriptions for the purpose. Rs. 2,100 were subscribed on the spot, Rájá Kishan Kumár heading the list with Rs. 800. Arrangements will be made for raising subscriptions in other districts also.

Circulation,
610 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* (Bareilly), of the 22nd September, referring to the settlement operations in Gházipur, expresses surprise that Rái Debi Prasád, Deputy Collector, and Mr. Vaughan, Assistant Settlement Officer, are in charge of

Different rates of pay allowed to native and European officers.

Circulation,
200 copies.

three parganas each and exercise equal powers, while the pay of the latter is Rs. 700 and that of the former only Rs. 400. This great difference between the pay of the two officers cannot be explained in any other way than recognition of race distinction. Their pay should be equalized or one more pargana should be made over to Mr. Vaughan. It does not become a just and civilised Government like the British to make invidious distinctions of race among its subjects.

Circulation,
141 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 22nd September,

Public buildings constructed by Government. regrets to state that Government gives a contract for the construction of every public building, although it is well known that the work done under the contract system is very inferior. Hence public buildings require large repairs every year, and become dilapidated ere long. The Canning College at Lucknow was built through Frizzoni and Co. only the other day, but the building has already split in several places. The same is the case with the bridge that was constructed through Chhote Lal, contractor. But there is an old bridge at Lucknow that was built more than a hundred years ago in the time of the kings of Oudh, but it is still as strong as ever. British officers endeavoured to demolish it in vain during the mutiny.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Bilket), of the 20th September,

Extortion of bribes by court officials. complains that officials employed in courts of law extort bribes from suitors through a class of people, called *dalals* (brokers). These *dalals* wait upon dishonest officials at their houses and also at courts. The editor urges that deputy commissioners should adopt measures to put down the evil.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 19th September, gives

Opinions of the Panjab officers on the Ilbert Bill. an abstract of the opinions of the Panjab European officers on the Ilbert

Bill, and remarks:—Our readers should carefully read these opinions, and if they find that they contain no argument and are based entirely on prejudice and selfishness, they should not be surprised, but should fear and cringe and fawn on district officers in future. It is a matter of satisfaction that these opinions will show Lord Ripon and Sir Charles Aitchison how unqualified the present race of district officers is to carry out the local self-government scheme and other noble measures that they are so anxious to introduce. The fact of the matter is that raw and inexperienced English youths who are sent out to rule over us are quite incapable of appreciating the principles of British rule in this country and of realizing the state of things here. Mr. Justice Elsmie says that natives are accustomed to give false evidence. But do the people in England and other countries in Europe always give true evidence? Supposing mendacity is confined to India. Are not native Magistrates better qualified to sift the evidence of their countrymen than Europeans, whose knowledge of the vernacular is extremely limited? Hence it will be perceived that the objection raised by Mr. Justice Elsmie is quite unfounded. In the same way the editor endeavours to answer the opinions of other Panjáb officers, and remarks that the opponents of the Bill are fully alive to the weakness of their cause. They know very well that in Ceylon, which is an integral part of India, native Magistrates already exercise criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, but there the measure has been attended by no evil consequences as are anticipated in this part of the country. There neither Europeans and European ladies are unjustly dragged to court and imprisoned by native Magistrates, nor have the people declared a rebellion against Government. The opponents of the measure have a very deep-laid plan in abusing natives. Their object is to draw the latter into abusing them in return, in order that they may be able to give some appearance of truth to the false charges they have brought against them.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 20th September, regrets Sir Alfred Lyall and to state that the opinion of Sir Alfred the Ilbert Bill. Lyall about the Ilbert Bill has undergone some change owing to Anglo-Indian agitation. His Honor says that there is at present no need for the extension of the jurisdiction of native Magistrates over Europeans in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. But the question is not whether there is need for the measure, but whether European and native officers should not have the same powers. The Lieutenant-Governor would extend the powers in question to native District Magistrates, but not to native Sessions Judges! We are really surprised at this proposal, remembering that Sessions Judges are superior in rank to District Magistrates.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The Mittra Vilās (Lahore), of the 24th September, states:—
Many Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have abused natives in their opinions on the Ilbert Bill, but we are not at all surprised at this. It is well known that birds of the same feather always flock together. Those officers who love truth and justice have the same class of men for their friends, while those who are fond of flattery are surrounded by flatterers. Hence it is obvious that our Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners who have declared natives as unfit for trying Europeans have had occasion to come in contact only with incompetent natives. But their opinion can do us no harm. Government is well aware that the natives whom it has hitherto appointed to offices of trust and responsibility have performed their duties as honestly and efficiently as their European brethren, and have done nothing to bring themselves into disrepute. We admit that there are ignorant, mean and narrow-minded men among natives, but are Europeans free from such men? Moreover, it should be observed that it has been proposed to empower natives of tried ability, and not ignorant natives, to try European criminals. We hope that the Ilbert Bill will be passed, and we

shall soon have occasion to show the opponents of the measure how well native Magistrates acquit themselves in the performance of their new duties.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 19th September, regrets Panjab Local Self-Gov- ernment Bill. to state that the local self-government scheme, as embodied in Mr. Barkley's Bill, does not come up to the Resolutions previously issued by the Supreme and the Local Governments on the subject. Those Resolutions led the public to expect that the boards and committees established under the new system would have a great deal of independence in the management of local affairs, but there are sections in the Bill, such as sections 33, 38, 41, 42, &c., which will practically leave little independence to those bodies. The editor then makes the following observations on the provisions of some sections:—As regards the question of term of office of members, referred to in section 6, the term should not be fixed at less than 5 years, because new members will take a year or two only to master the rules and orders about local self-government. But, of course, if a member desires to resign owing to illness or any other cause, he should have full liberty to do so at any time. Although the proportion of official members, which has been fixed at one-third of the board, cannot be considered excessive, the maintenance of that proportion need not be compulsory. According to section 7 the Local Government will have the power to remove members under certain circumstances. The editor is of opinion that the Local Government should not have the power to dismiss members, appointed by election, without previously obtaining the consent of the board. The mere conviction of a member of an offence cannot justify his removal. It is well known that innocent persons are often convicted. Moreover, sometimes men of good character commit an offence by accident. This should not make them disqualified for the office of member for ever. Section 8 leaves the mode of appointment of the chairman to the discretion of the Local Government. The editor

Circulation,
450 copies.

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thinks that the chairman of every board should be appointed by election, and no chairman should be dismissed without the consent of the board. As regards section 13, all local matters in regard to municipalities* should be clearly specified, but as a rule all rules and regulations should be the same for the whole province. The octroi duty should not exceed one anna per rupee of the price of a thing. Likewise the local rate should not exceed one anna per rupee of the annual value of land. No tax should be levied on trades, and all articles not exceeding Rs. 5 in value should be exempt from the octroi duty. The editor then proceeds to remark that when municipal committees levy an octroi tax, which reaches all classes of the community, no house tax should be levied. The editor is of opinion that valuable *khilats* should be given to those members who perform their duties with ability. The bestowal of empty titles, as has been proposed by the Supreme Government, will not do. In the end the editor states that too great care cannot be exercised in the selection of members, who should be educated, experienced, and public-spirited men.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 19th September, states that the conversion of a Brāhman lad to Christianity at Indor. Conversion of a Hindu lad to Christianity at Indor. that the conversion of a Brāhman lad to Christianity by one Revd. Wilkie, a Christian missionary at Indor, has created great stir there, and Mahārājā Holkar has deemed it expedient to prohibit Christian missionaries from preaching in his dominions in consequence. Christian missionaries at Calcutta, sympathizing with their brethren at Indor, forwarded a memorial to the Supreme Government, protesting against the action of the Mahārājā. But that Government wisely declined to interfere. The story told by the boy of his conversion widely differs from that told by the missionary. Even supposing for argument's sake Revd. Wilkie's version to be correct, was it fair

* The editor labours under the impression that the Local Self-Government Bill applies to local boards and also to municipal committees.

on his part to convert a lad who was still in his teens, was learning the rudiments of English, and knew nothing of his own religion, without giving previous notice of his intention to his parents? When the city kotwál called upon Revd. Wilkie to see the lad, Revd. Wilkie secretly sent away the lad to Ahmadnagar. Moreover, he gave no definite answer to the enquiries of the boy's father. Christian missionaries pride themselves on their high morality and fair play, but Mr. Wilkie's conduct is a good index to their character. The editor then argues that full religious liberty cannot at present be safely allowed in Native States, as they are far behind British India in the matter of education, and urges upon his countrymen the importance of re-admitting Hindú boys, who become converts to other religions through ignorance, to their community after subjecting them to suitable penance.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 19th September, referring to the proposed visit of Lord Ripon to Kashmir, observes that since the establishment of British rule in this country no Viceroy has hitherto paid a visit to that part of the country. Lord Lytton intended to see the Happy Valley, but was obliged to give up his intention owing to an outbreak of cholera there. We hope a shrewd observer like Lord Ripon will not allow himself to be deceived by outward pomp, but will enquire into the condition of the people, which is really very unsatisfactory. Above all, his Lordship should advise the Mahárájá to refrain from appointing Hindustánis, who are insane or who have been dismissed from the public service in British India for misconduct, like Rám Kishan Ghariál, to offices of trust in the State. These men defeat all the good intentions of the Mahárájá and the prime minister and oppress the people. Moreover, natives, properly so called, have better claims to the loaves and fishes of the State than strangers.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 21st September, also urges that during his stay in Kashmir the Viceroy should

Circulation,
700 copies.

make himself freely accessible to the people, enquire into their grievances and have those grievances redressed. When he sees the prime minister, he should ask him how many men of those who emigrated from Kashmir during the late famine have returned to their homes and what aid has been rendered to them by the State. When he sees the sons of the Mahárájá, he should ask them what education they have received. When he meets the Mahárájá, he should see whether it is necessary to appoint a board of able and experienced doctors to look after his health.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Afáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 17th September, states that hitherto a Hindú and a Musalmán water-carrier were attached to each railway-station to supply water to passengers. But it is rumoured that the railway authorities have lately dismissed Hindú water-carriers on economical grounds. If the rumour were well founded, Hindú passengers would evidently suffer great inconvenience from want of water, because they cannot drink water supplied by Musalmáns. Under these circumstances the writer hopes that the railway authorities will reconsider the matter and retain the services of Hindú water-carriers, making reductions in other directions if necessary.

Circulation,
84 copies.

The *Akmalu-l-Akhhár* (Delhi), of the 18th September, states that platform tickets have been introduced at the Delhi railway-station and the price of each ticket has been fixed at one anna. The price fixed is rather too high. It should not exceed quarter of an anna as at Lahore.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Panjábí Akhhár* (Lahore), of the 15th September, writing from Rámnagar, Gujránwála, states that hitherto the post from Gujránwála arrived at Rámnagar at 8 A.M. and was delivered by 10 A.M., and the return post started

from Ramnagar at 4 P.M. Thus mahajans and traders had ample time for answering their letters. Lately the Superintendent of post-office for the Lahore division and the Inspector of post-office for Sialkot had occasion to go to Ramnagar. Traders availed themselves of the opportunity to ask those officers to arrange for the arrival of the post there a little earlier. But the result of this representation has been just the contrary. On the 4th September the post arrived at noon and left at 2 P.M., and on the 5th it arrived at 1 P.M. and left at a quarter to 2! The Post-Master-General should see to this.

LOCAL.

A local correspondent of the *Rajpūtānā Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 17th September, complains that Gaming connected with the fall of rain, Ajmere. a kind of gaming connected with the fall of rain prevails at Ajmere, and urges that it should be put a stop to.

A correspondent of the *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 15th September, complains that there Wild tribes in the Pan- are some wild tribes in the Panjāb, jāb. which wander from place to place and live by robbery and plunder, and asks Government to adopt measures to civilize those tribes.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 19th September, complains Old teachers in schools that a teacher in the branch school at in the Panjāb. Kashmīrī Bāzār, Lahore, is very old and incapable of teaching boys properly. The editor urges that the Director of Public Instruction should get rid of such old teachers and appoint young men in their place.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Circulation,
700 copies.

Registered
No. 12

Registered
No. 122

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdū	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Sep. 22nd	Sep 23rd	150 copies.
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Dívān Bátis Singh,	17th, 19th, & 21st	20th, 22nd & & 23rd res- pectively.	500
3	<i>Agar-i-Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Mauk Bakhsh	14th	20th	200
4	<i>Afna-i-Tahab</i>	Saidpur	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	18th	21st	250
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Moradābād	Ditto	Ditto	Dilāwar Ali	16th & 23rd	21st & 26th	134
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Maqarrab Husain Khan.	18th	respectively. 21st	100
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rām	19th & 22nd	22nd & 25th	1,800
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannat</i> ,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Pūran Chand	24th	respectively. 26th	125
9	<i>Amala-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-ul-din	18th	23rd	84
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdū-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulāb Kāl	18th & 22nd	20th & 24th respectively.	295 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Almorā Akhbar</i>	Almorā	Hindī	Weekly	Sadā Nand	17th	20th	98 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Chandan Lāl	22nd	26th	141
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nāru-l-din	"	25th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)

14	Andar-i-Akbar	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Tagh Bahadur	...	20th	...	...	21st	...	230 copies.
15	Aror Vansh Prakash	...	Fyzabad	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Sheo Prasad	...	For Sep.	...	...	26th	...	400
16	Ashraf-i-Akbar	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	Mirza Khan	...	Sep. 21st	...	...	24th	...	110
17	Bharat-Bandhu	...	Aligarh	Hindi Eng- lish.	...	Weekly	...	Tota Ram	...	"	...	...	23rd	...	135
18	Dababa-i-Qaisar	...	Bareilly,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Thakur Prasad	...	22nd	...	...	25th	...	200
19	Dababa-i-Sikandar	...	Rampur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain,	...	"	...	...	26th	...	450
20	Dabara-i-Mulk	...	Bhopal	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Awjad Ali	...	"	...	...	21st	...	349
21	Delhi Punch	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Fazlu-din	...	"	...	...	23rd	...	310
22	Dev Eshwar	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Salig Ram	...	"	...	...	25th	...	700
23	Daw Kaurah	...	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Sankat Prasad	...	For Sep.	...	...	22nd	...	300
24	Gurukul Akbar	...	Lahore	Gurmukhi	...	Weekly	...	Gurmukh Singh	...	Sep. 17th	...	...	20th	...	550
25	Hans-i-Hind	...	Cawnpore,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	S h & h Muhammad Nabi.	...	"	...	...	21st	...	...
26	Hindustani	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Ganga Prasad	...	"	...	...	22nd	...	500
27	Jalan	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Alimu-l-Din	...	"	...	...	24th	...	330
28	Jaipur Gazette	...	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	"	...	...	22nd & 25th respectively.	...	200
29	Jalwa-i-Tar	...	Meerut	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Ganesh Lal	...	"	...	...	20th & 26th respectively.	...	90
30	Jang-i-Jamshed	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	"	...	...	24th	...	125
31	Karnamah	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	...	...	26th	...	250
32	Kash Patrika	...	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	...	"	...	...	"	...	600 copies (in- cluding 501 copies taken by Govt.)
33	Katekar Punch	...	Benares	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Amjad Husain	...	22nd	...	...	24th	...	50 copies.
34	Kautab-i-Hind	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Rev. J. H. Mess- more.	...	"	...	...	21st	...	416
35	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	...	Benares	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Chintamani Rao	...	17th	...	...	25th	...	350
36	Khair Khud-i-Alam	...	Delhi	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	...	"	...	...	26th	...	140
37	Khair Khud-i-Outh,	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Khairati Lal	...	June 15th & 15th Sep.	...	...	22nd	...	20
38	Khair Khud-i-Pan- jab.	...	Gujran- wala.	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	...	Sep. 20th	...	...	25th	...	600

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
39	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdū.	Bi-weekly	Munshi Harsukh Rāi,	1888. Sep. 19th & 22nd	1888. Sep. 21st & 24th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
40	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Iqbāl-i-dīn	19th	26th	166 copies.
41	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	8th & 16th	20th & 26th respectively.	...
42	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulāqī Dās	24th	26th	300
43	Mansur Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	17th	21st	100
44	Masār-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	18th	20th	200
45	Masār-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabī Bakhsh	21st	25th	40
46	Masār-i-Darakhshan,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	16th	23rd	100
47	Masār-i-Niswan	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhsin-ullah	22nd	25th	140
48	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindī	Ditto	Mukund Ram	17th & 24th	20th & 26th respectively.	280
49	Musd-i-Am	Agra	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	20th	22nd	100
50	Musar Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Khushwaqt Rai	12th & 20th	21st & 26th respectively.	70
51	Musd-i-Abdār	Bārābanki,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	16th	22nd	160
52	Musd-i-Abdār	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ali Jan	15th	20th	75
53	Musd-i-Abdār	Morādābād	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	17th	24th	175
54	Musd-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	20th	23rd	150
55	Musd-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamāl Dās	23rd	25th	325
56	Nar-Agha	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	20th	23rd	750
57	Nar-i-Badān	Badān	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	"	250

...	Naru-l-Abedr	...	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Bosheri Est	...	20th	...	21st	...	120 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
58	Naru-l-Abedr	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Naru-l-Abedr	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf,	...	22nd	...	22nd	...	349 copies.
60	Nuratu-l-Akbar	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	16th	...	23rd	...	200 "
61	Nyaya-Sudha	...	Harda	Marathi-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	Basdeo Bhaskar	...	19th	...	20th	...	400 "
62	Oudh Akbar	...	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	20th to 26th	...	20th to 26th	...	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
63	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	18th	...	22nd	...	450 copies.
64	Panjab Akbar	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	...	15th, 19th & 22nd.	...	20th 22nd & 25th res- pectively.	...	250 "
65	Panjab Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	Firoza-l-Din	...	20th	...	23rd	...	150 "
66	Patiala Akbar	...	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	...	17th	...	20th	...	300 "
67	Pravag Samachar	...	Allahabad,	Hindi	...	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	...	24th	...	25th	...	700 "
68	Prince of Wales Gazette.	...	Meerut	Urdu	...	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	...	18th & 20th	...	21st & 26th respectively.	...	70 "
69	Public Opinion	...	Benares	Urdu-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	...	16th & 23rd	...	21st & 26th respectively.	...	...
70	Qasim Akbar	...	Jullundur,	Urdu	...	Ditto	Mirza Mavabhid	...	22nd	...	24th	...	108 "
71	Rafiq-i-Am	...	Shikot	Ditto	...	Ditto	Diwan Chand	...	18th	...	21st	...	800 "
72	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	...	20th & 24th	...	21st & 25th respectively.	...	450 "
73	Rajasthan Akbar	...	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Weekly	Muhammad Morad Ali.	...	17th & 24th	...	20th & 26th respectively.	...	...
74	Ratan Prakash	...	Ratlam	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Abdur- Haq.	...	16th & 18th	...	25th	...	400 "
75	Reformer	...	Lahore	Urdu	...	Ditto	Nathu Ram	...	19th	...	22nd	...	700 "
76	Sadique-l-Akbar	...	Bhawal- pur.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	...	20th	...	23rd	...	320 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
77	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudha</i> <i>kar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Weekly ...	Banshi Dhar ...	Sep. 17th ...	Sep. 23rd ...	200 copies.
78	<i>Shabna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	10th & 20th	21st	120
79	<i>Shabna-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly ...	Muhammed Ibrahim.	18th	"	175
80	<i>Talash</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto ...	Rabat Ali Khan ...	19th	22nd	90
81	<i>Fayaz-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammed Ali ...	18th	21st	110
82	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Daily ...	Gyan Chand ...	17th to 22nd	20th to 25th	900

ALLAHABAD,

The 1st October, 1883.

PRIYA DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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